From Utah.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859. The mail from Salt Lake reached Atchison yester. day, but brought no intelligence of importance.

The Mormors had nominated Captain Hooper for Congress to succeed Bernhisel. Hooper was former-

ly Secretary of the Territory.

The sales of all the Government mules had been completed. They all brought very large prices.

Conviction of a Counterfeiter.

LANCASTER, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Lewis Suter, twice acquitted by the Philadelphia Courts, was to-day convicted at the Quarter Sessions here of passing counterfeit money. Wise, the Aeronaut.

CINCISNATI, Toursday, Aug. 18, 1859.
Wise, the asronaul, came down a few miles south of
Crawfordeville, and arrived at Indianapolis this morning.

Newport, Thursday, Aug. 18 1859.
The Agate Club, from New-Haves, arrived here to ay. All well. The Agate Club.

## POLITICAL.

-It is again rumored in Washington that Secretary Floyd will be obliged by illness to resign, and that the Hon. Elias J. Faulkner will be his successor.

-The New-Orleans correspondent of The Charleston Mercury saye:

"The division in the two wings of the Democratic party in this State, seems to be daily widening, nor is there at present the smallest prospect of any basis upon which they can recencile existing differences. The State election, which comes off in November next, will develop the part each has assigned to itself, and will be exhibited in the returns the ballot-box shall furnish. Till then we must be content to hope that wise counterly new rewait." sels may prevail."

-Senator Harlan has entered the field in Iowa in earnest. We perceive that he is announced to speak every day (except Sundays) from Aug. 15 to the 28th

-The Leon Pioneer, a Democratic newspaper printed in Decatur County, Iowa, has at wo and a half column article on " Priestcraft, Black Republicanism, and Higher Law," in which the editor speaks of "th Christ-loving and negro-stealing Congregationalists, and of the resolutions passed by the Congregational Association, sympathising with the Oberlin rescuers, as "abomizable," and then recommends that Minis-ters of the Gospel of this kind

"Meet with neither moderation or toleration, but be very promptly dumped into the nearest horse-pand or mud-puddle, or Sarred and feathered, or hous, or crucified, or got rid of by any other means preferred by the people"

He will get an office, says The Burlington Hawk-Eye. Next to catching negroes, abusing ministers pays best.

-One of the most cheering hints of the times, says The Pittsburgh Gazette, is the return of that honest man, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, to the XXXVIth Congress, from North Carolina. We saw yesterday & letter from that gentleman to a mutual friend, under date, Greenwood. August 8. He says: "I am reelected by 2,000 majority over two opponents, one the regular Administration nominee, the other of my own party, bitterly denouncing my Anti-Lecompton vote. Gen. Leech (Oopposition) beats Scales 800; we doubt not that Vacce is re-elected, and we hope that Shaw is defeated by Mr. Smith. I feel proud at being so nobly sustained by an intelligent Southern constituency for doing my duty in the hour of sections

-It has been arranged that the two candidates fo Governor of Ohio-the Hon. Wm. Dennison and the Hon. R. P. Ranney-will discuss the political topics of the day before the people of that State at the following times and places, viz: At Tiffin, on Tuesday, Sept. 6; at Dayton, on Thursday, Sept. 8; at Chillicothe, or Saturday, Sept. 10; at Zanesville, on Tuesday, Sept. 13; at Cleveland, on Thursday, Sept. 15; at Canton, on Saturday, Sept., 17; at Columbus, on Tuesday Sept. 20. The Central Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties at these several points are requested to take steps to make this announcement known among the people as extensively as possible and to select the place and time for holding the meet-

-The Washington Constitution says:

-The Washington Constitution says:

"It is a fact worthy of notice that, although Mr
Boyd, the Lieutenant Governor elect of Kentucky, did
not receive so many votes as Mr. Magodia, the candidate for Governor, yet the former obtained a much
larger majority than the latter. The ignorance of this
fact, or neglect to give it due consideration, has led to
some blurders in the calculations and speculations of
politicians about the Kentucky Senatorship."

The above is, no doubt, intended to advance the interests of Mr. Boyd for the Senatorship as against Mr. Breckinridge, whom the President and his organ do

-A correspondent at Lafayette, Ind , is concerned lest the widely spread order of the Sons of Malta should be a Democratic electioneering movement Let his mind be at rest. The Sons, in this part of the country at least, are utterly indifferent to political opinions; the only qualification for membership required is to be a whole man in good standing in so ciety. This established, he will readily find access to the Vale of Mysteries, when he will find that he has very probably been a practical Son of Malta ever sirce boyhead, and will instantly recognize the peculiar applicability to his own case of the inside pass word and the eign of salutation to the Grand Com mander. The only member of any ledge whom he will be likely to envy will be the G. R. J. A., or perhaps his first assistant.

-A correspondent of The National Intelligence recommends that a National Convention of the Waige of the United States be held on the 4th of July next, at Richmond, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, for the pur pose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, or, separate nominations be deemed inexpedient, for the purpose of selecting among the candidates already it the field such as may be most eligible to a majority of the Whig party.

-The Rutherford (Tenn.) Telegraph and sever. other Whig journals in that State nominate the Hon John Bell as a candidate for the Presidency, to be supported by the "United Opposition" party in 1860.

- The Morning News, a paper recently established in Richmond, Va., has discarded its political neutrality, and now appears under the editorship of Mr. A. con Crane, as the advocate of Mr. Botts's election to the Presidency.

-William Milton Potter announces himself as independent candidate for Congress in the XXth (Georgia) District. He runs on the reopening of the slave-trade issue. This makes four candidates up for Congress in this District-Crawford, Dem., Douglas, Opp., Bethune and Potter, Ind.

-James H. B. Shackelford is announced as an inde pendent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Vah (Georgis) District, in opposition to John W. H. Under-

wood, the regular nominee. -Gov. Chase is ar nounced to address the electors of Medina, Ohio, on the current political issues, on the

-The Democracy of the VIth District of Illinoi bave called a convention to meet at Springfield on the

28th September to nominate a successor to the late -The Republicans of Iowa have discovered a secre

Democratic circuler, emarating from Washington and containing the result of a tabular exhibit of th vote of the State in 1856, the object of which is to show just what counties the Democracy were weakest in, and which could be best colonized. It is then boldly proposed to colonize the out counties with imported Locofoco voters, and for this purpose it appears that authorities in Washington are cooperating with the Democratic State Committee for raising large corruption fund. The circular is signed by G cellan (not B. Donnelly) of Washington City.

-The Missouri Democrat thus estimates the influ-

ence of the recent Southern election, on the Presi-

"The result of the Southern elections leaves but two Opposition candidates for the Presidency is the field, Edward Bates, of Missouri, and John Bell, of Tonnessee. There is no earthly doubt that if either shall receive the nomination from the Republican convention, he will be elected. We are free to confess that the Tentessee stateman has a most commendable record. He is, perhaps, the most consistent public man in the United States. He had the manhood to vote against Tentressee stateman the most consistent public man in the Urited States. He had the manhood to vote against the Kansae Nebraska bill, and to oppose the entire territerial policy of which that measure was the initiation. Though the leader of the American par y in Tentressee, he rever injust the order—never entered a Tennessee, he rever joined the order—naver en ladge or took an oath—and this fact would without its force in a Presidential canvass. sacrificed his public career to his convictions—but though broken he has always refused to bend. Take him all in all John Bell is a very distinguished man,

bim all in all John Bell is a very distinguished man, and an honor to Tennessee.

"Edward Bates is a man not of inferior character and antecedents, and of superior abilities. He is, in addition, an earnest, though moderate, opponent of Slavery, and accordingly approaches nearer to the Republican standard than his Tennessee compeer. Throughout the broad South these two mea are the city in earth at the nearest as possible candidates of the Opposition. Crittendent's buried deeper than if he lay with the Titans beneath the mountains. His Douglas letter last Summer capped the climax of his dieasters.

"We do not deny that there are other Southern men, we do not deny that there are other Southern men, such as John M. Borts and Kenneth Raynor, who are conspicuous in their opposition to the National Democ-racy, but we repeat that of the Southern Opposition only Bates or Bell can be elected to the Presidency, Missouri would vote for Bates, and Tennessee would doubtless vote for Bell, and either would receive a large vote in the Central Slave States. How many Southern States either would carry, is a matter of little moment, for the united Free States will govern the result of the

-The Washington States is responsible for the

subjoined statements:

"A secret circular, or letter, has been prepared and issued, from a self-constituted committee of New-Yorkers to those party leaders who cannot see their way clear into the Democratic ranks, and are still in doubt as to the policy of uniting with the Black Re-publicans—such men as Wm. C. Rives, Edward Baves, John J. Crittenden, John Bell, Robert C. Winthorp, Edward Everett, and others of that class of less calibre Enward Everett, and others of that class of less calibre or less notoriety. This epistle begins by stating the position of the two great parties of the country with the reasons why the representative names above mentioned cannot coalesce with either. This statement is followed by a table, wherein is exhibited the supposed strength of the Democracy and the supposed strength of the Republicans, and the surplus remaining. An estimate is then made as to the probable force, which might be drawn from the ranks of these two grand armies and added to the surplus, which, altogether, shows a respectable strength. 'And now,' says the committee, 'having fairly and with a jadgment unbiased by a too sauguine hope, laid before you these estimates, the object of this letter only remains to be explained.' And the explanation follows. 'Under present circumstances, goes the decument

is it. in substance, we are a nonentity; we are crushed and bruised and mangled between two mill stones. Another general election will exterminate us unless something is done to prevent it. There is but one way to pre-vent it. That way is by a distinct organization, with an electoral ticket in every district of the Union. W. propose, therefore, to call a Convention at Baltimore to meet early next year, which will give ample time for informal preparation. We will give the call a gea-eral name—The Opposition. When we have met, we will build us a platform full of sound doctrines. We will nominate two men of untarnished records. Then we will submit our chances to the people. In all human likelihood we will carry two States—Maryland and (with Bell or Etheridge on the ticket) perhaps Tennessee. The election will then go into the House, where we will have a fair showing. In the event of a Democratic victory in the end, the Republican party will be completely disorganized, and compelled to seek refuge under our flag. Thus we will have to wait but four years for a great and glorious triumph, and a permanent, durable establishment. With many hopes, etc., the Committee beg to submit these sober redesters and urrent superstants of their etc., etc. will nominate two men of untarnished records.

manent, durable establishment. With many hopes, etc., the Committee beg to submit these sober reflections and urgent suggestions of their etc., etc. "This circular was sent out only three weeks ago. Already it has been answered by one of the South-Western States, the leading Opposition politicians of which are supposed to be in the interest of a prominent ex Senator, after debating the matter, have dispatched three gentlemen to headquarters for further particulars, with instructions to keep their eyes and ears wide open, and the home-board constantly posted thereof."

# PERSONAL.

- Viscount Williams, says Punck, uttered one his best things in a debate on the Supply bill the other night. In reference to retiring pensions, he said he had observed that "when persons retired from ill health, they usually lived a good many years." "Of course they do, Williams," said Mr. Tom. Duncombe. If they retire from ill health, they necessarily approach good health." The Viscount could not se this for a very long time, but at last dimly apprehending Thomas's meaning, he said it was "a subtlety worthy of Ignoramus Loyalist, who invented Jesuits.

-A most curious work, entitled "Las Mystères du Désert," has just been published at Paris. It in order to pursue his explorations with more facility turned Mahomedan many years ago, and still remains faithful to this creed, although he has been living

now for some time in France.

—The French Minister of State has just officially appointed Mademoiseds Taglioni to be inspectress all the dancing classes at the opera, and to perfect such pupils as she may consider likely to become firstrate performers.

-Don Neri-Corsini, better known as the Marquis of Laistico, has just arrived in Eugland as the repre centative of the Tuscan Government and people a present most critical period of Italian affairs. He has been occupied in Paris as special envoy to the En-

-Ali Khan, embassador from Persia to Paris and London, has arrived in Paris with twenty-five young men, who are come to France to be educated.

-Recently a most extraordinary race took place in fashionable ladies' semicary school in the Thiergarten, Berlin, where thirty-three young ladies contested for the championship in swimming. The winner, who nineteen years of age, and very handsome, is said to have proved that she might as well challenge the other sex as her own. The race was followed by an elegant luncheon, only ladies being present, and the promenaders in the neighborhood listened with astonishment to the lusty cheers that followed the toasts.

-It is thought, says the Paris Entr' Acte, that, otwitt standing M. Roger's dreadful accident, the Parisian public may not be altogether deprived of his services on the stage, particularly as he is at present only 44 y-ars of age. He has not lost the whole of his arm, as the amputation was effected below the elbow. and it is said that M. Charrière, the well-known surgical instrument maker, has promised to make him an artificial hand and wrist capable of nearly all the natural movements.

-According to a telegraphic dispatch from Hamourg, dated August 1, the Grand Duke Constantine has disembarked at Copenhagen. After receiving the congratulations of the Grand Marshal of the Palace, his Royal Highness proceeded to the Russian Em-

bassy. -A Berlin letter states that Field-Marshal Wrangle is to proceed to Steekholm with a large military suite, to be present at the coronation of King Charles XV. The Queen of Sweden, daughter of Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, is niece of the Prince Regent of Prussia.

-An Austrian traveling carriage (a berline pierced by carnon shot in two places, has been brought to the Lyone station, and is to be exhibited in the Artitlery Museum. This carriage belonged to Gen. Gyula and was taken at Magenta. -The Embassador of France and the Countess de

Persigny will shortly leave London on a tour in Ger -M. de Lesseps, who has but lately arrived at Paris, proposes to come almost immediately to Lou-

dop, to negotiate with the Eoglish Government in furtherance of his Isthmus of Suez scheme. -The Trieste Gazette announces that Gen. Urban, commander of Verona, who, it will be remembered, distinguished himself by his atrocities dur-

placed on a retired list, and has been succeeded by Gen. Baroe Wernbardt.

-A well-known literary man of Vienna, M Bauerle and his wife, it is stated, have been some days missing, and rebody knows anything of their where abouts. In consequence, the publication of the chief theatrical paper of that city, which was edited by M. Ranerle, has been interrupted.

-Richard Metterrich, the son of the old Prince who is to be Embassador from Austria at Paris, is the son of the beautiful Counters de Leikhern, the second wife of the late Prisce whose beauty was celebrated all over Europe, and had even penetrated into Persia. This lady lived but two years after her marriage, leaving the present Prince Richard as heir to the Prince Richard is a fine handsome man, of name. about thirty five, a true representative of Austrian haughtiness

-The Empress Eugenie's sister, the Duche Alba, who was on her way from Madrid to Paris, has been compelled to stay in Vittoria in consequence of a sudden illness of one her children. Dr. Barthez, the Emprese's physician has gone to Vittoria.

-The widow of General Espinasso has, pursuant to the wishes of her deceased husband, enrolled her only son in the 1st Regiment of Zonavez.

-The Wellington (New-Zealand) paper announce the consecration of the Hon. Archdeacon Williams to the Bishopric of the Msori District of Waiapu, making five New Zealand Bishopries in connection with the Church of England. The ceremony was performed on Sunday, April 3, at Wellington.

-A Berlin letter says that the King of Prossis outwardly appears stronger that when he returned from Italy, but internally his malady makes very rapid progress. It is feared that in a very short time his limbs will become paralyzed, and fears, above all, are felt for his eyes. Dr. Grofe, the celebrated oculist, has been consulted on the subject, and he is of opinion that the King is threatened with blindness.

-A letter from Nangasaki, Japan, of the 21st April, says: The new Emperor becomes every day more and more liberal to the Europeaus, and the Manderius of the provinces, instead of subjecting them, as heretofere, to all sorts of ill treatment, display great regard for them.

-The Paris correspondent of The London Globe says, that Princess Clotilda, though a mere girl, is just now exercising a very marked influence on the destiny of her native country. She never concealed at the court here her personal conviction that she was a modern Iphigenia, immolated for state purposes, and she loudly claims performance of the compact. A kingdom of North Italy, on a large and independent basis, for Victor Emanuel and the house of Savoy was the stipulation of her marriage contract, and she talks of returning to her father if the bargain is evaded. Old Jerome Napoleon backs his daughter-in-law, and if sympathy is claimed for the widow of the late worthless Duckino of Parms, some share of the same chivalry is challenged by this child of an ill-fated

-A letter from Kissengen of July 28 mentions as unpleasant affair that took place at the table d'hote of the Kurhans. A landed proprietor of Posen, named Poleski, who was dining at the table, wanted to pay the waiter with coupons of the Kosel Oderberg Railway. On the waiter's refusing to accept them, M. Poleski threw a whole bundle of them at the Prussian Minister, Von der Heydt, who was present, accompanying the act by some cutting words. It is stated that proceedings have been commenced in conse quence against M. Poleski. This gentleman, it ap pears, has been unfortunate in railway speculation and made last session some application to the Chamber of Deputies, which was refused. It is added that he only just arrived at Kissingen, and that he had gone there for the sole purpose of meeting the Minister. A later letter states that he has been con demned to 12 days' imprisonment, and to banishment from the Kingdom of Bavaria at the expiration of that

-The Home Secretary having withdrawn his bill for the Reform of the Corporation of the City of Lonlop, the election of the Lord Mayor will take place next month, in accordance with ancient custom. The livery will return two Aldermen, but it is not quite clear whether they will return the two senior Aldermen, inasmuch as last year they passed over Alderman Carter, who was second in seniority, and returned Alderman Cubitt, M.P., with the present Lord Mayor. This year Alderman Carter and Alderman Cubitt are the two seniors below the chair, and if the livery return them, the Court of Alderman will doubtless se lect Alderman Carter, who stands first; but if the liv ery take the same course this year which they adopted last, and pass over Alderman Carter, they will return on Cubitt and Alderman Sir Henry Mugger idge, in which case Alderman Cubitt, M.P., will be Lord Mayor of London for the next year. The livery can make their choice of the following Aldermen, a of whom are eligible: Mr. Carter, Mr. Cubitt, Sir H. Muggeridge, Mr. Rose, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Hale, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Mechi, or they can, if they please, return the present Lord Mayor for re-election

-The Rev. Theodore Parker has been heard from as late as July 20, when he was still in Switzerland, and when his distressing cough had nearly disappeared, though a slight cold caught during a journey upon the lake had retarded his recovery. His friends are encouraged to believe that he will ultimately return to this country a well man.

-The corporations and dignitaries of the State having presented to the King of Portugal addresses of condolerce on the occasion of the Queen's death, the King addressed the following letter to the Duke of

Terceirs, President of the Council:
"My DEAR DUKE: There are few conse "My Dear Duke: There are few consolations for grief such as that which now afflicts me. It is indeed a hard trial to which Providence has been pleased to subject me. It is sad to have known the greatest of misfortunes at the age of ambition and of the illusions that usually accompany it. I am resigned to my lot, and I will fulfill my duties for what my lot is, and not for what it might have been. To do this I need only the example of the centert I have lost before I had scarcely begun to appreciate the treasure it was my happiness to possess; it was a heart for this world and a coul for Heaver." In the four years of my reign my happiness to posses; it was a heart for this world and a soul for Heaven! In the four years of my reign my people and myself have been fellow sufferers; conscience tells me never to forsake them as they have never forsaken me; for now I look round for consolation I find it only in religion, which commands me to believe and to hope, and in the tears of the Portuguese nation, which flow with my own. Please to transmit the operation of my profound gratitude to the corporation and persons who, in the days of and persons who, in the days of mourning we days
passed through, remember that in their midst is one
who suffers, and suffers much. Believe in the sentiments of affection and consideration with which I am
sincerely penetrated toward you.

D. Pedro." incerely penetrated toward you.

-A London letter says: Another military reformer of no small importance at is moment is Mr. Rarey, who is to undertake the inithis moment is air. Rarely, who is to those the caval-tiation into his system of instructors from all the caval-ry depote. Mr. Rarey is to have it in his power to re-ject any of the men he considers unfit or unteachable, and he is to be paid at the rate of £30 per head for the men he instructs. His explanation of the late acthe men he instructs. His explanation of the late ac-cident sustained by Cruiser's groom from a bite of the horse is a very satisfactory one. The man had been putherse through his docle tricks as a time and ting the horse through his docle tricks as a time and he was challed and excited by the smell and challenges of two other pupils of Mr. Rarey's who were lodged in the same stable. It was not till the groom attempted the same stable. It was not till the groom attempted o three Cruiser that the quondam savage used his eeth. Mr. Karey is to give another exhibition at the Alhambra to day, which will, no doubt, be as crowded as his past performance. His receipts for the first of his public performances were about £370; and those for the second must have considerably exceeded £500, to judge by a comparison of the attendance on the two occasions. I should not wonder if the third be an advance on the second, in spite of the rapid thinning of the West End.

— We want Man. Mr. and Mrs. Benson J. Lossing have started from

their residence at Poughkeepsie for an excursion to the head-waters of the Hudson. Mr. Lossing haing received a commission from the bublishers of the London Art Journal to prepare scenes and sketches of the Hudson, from its source to its mouth. -The ground is being cleared in the easterly yard

of the Maccachusetts State-House in Boston for the

ing the Austrian invasion of Piedmont, has been Webster statue. I' is said that a statue of the late Horace Mann will be placed in the westerly yard.

-The last rumor from that most investive of men, the Paris correspondent of The London Star, is the following, which is as yet a aconfirmed:

following, which is as yet a postirmed:

"Newsmongers are in full, "Ty to-day. They have much to talk of and much to a scues about the event which, first having been announ ced as mere runor, is now declared as certainty, but which, not being stated in the official journal of this mornin V, must yet be accepted with all reserve—the dismise at of Fould from the Ministere d'Etat which took place yesterday, and the nomination of Walewski in hi place, while Thouvenel replaces Walewski at the Affaires Estrangeres. Many causes are assigned as taving originated this event, which comes sudicinly two as like the thunderbolt. One of these is the expose which has taken place in London with regard to the affaires of his son and abrochure which is said to have appeared, wherein the young man is justified in his condest, and his father made to play so disgraceful a part, that M. de Persigny, eriously annoyed at the effect produced in London by the combination of dishonor, made acricus representations to the Emperor concerning it. Another, and I think more likely reason given is the failure of the health, both meral and physical, of the minister, who for some time past has exhibited symptoms of decadence, of the same description as those by failure of the heaith, both moral and physical, of the minister, who for some time past has exhibited symptoms of decadence, of the same description as those by which his brother was attacked, and which necessitated his retirement from the world. This was indeed the reason given on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Palace d'Industrie the other day, for the assembly hour at which the ceresnony was held. The assembly was called at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the only motive assigned for this deviation from the general order of things was the state of health of M. Fould rendering it dangerous for him to be abroad while the sun was at its full hight. None of those reasons may, however, be the right one. It is aviold while the sun was at its full legit. None of those reasons may, however, be the right one. It is certain that Fould, having a strong protection in the gratifude of the Empress, has been enabled hitherto to bear up against its numberless enemies, and against the evil reports which have so long inundsted Paris converning him. He may at last have wearied out even that gentle power; but whether true or false, whether his retirement from office be occasioned by his own resignation or his master's dismissal the fact his own resignation or his master's dismissal, the fact not considered one which should be deplore i.

has played chess but little of late. In a week or two it is said that he will go to New-Orleans, where he will stay for a short time before he returns to this city henceforth it his permanent residence.

-Mr. La Mountain, who made a balloon ascension from Watertown on the 11th inst., landed about 8 o'clock in the evening in safety on the farm of Elisha Simmerman, near the head of Perch Lake, in Jefferson County, and about twelve miles north of Watertown, the trip having occupied about two hours. The greatest altitude attained was over three miles. The aeronant arrived at Watertown, with his balloon

uninjured, the next day.

-There was a duel fought by two Orleanois the other day near Algiers. Weapons, small swords; the parties, Mesers. Bashet and Delpit. At the first lange both received wounds, but not mortal. There the fight stopped.

-At the Methodist Church in Morehouse, La., two or three weeks ago, the Rev. John B. Spencer, who was officiating, had arrived at about the middle of his discourse, when he fell back speechless and died in a

few hours. -A correspondent of The Barnstable Patriot at West Dennis, Mass., says that "Mrs. P. Terry of that place, having been somewhat slandered by one J. Baker, met him on the highway recently, and administered to him a severe flogging. As the slander only related to the alleged extravagance of Mrs. T in having too much cloth in her dress and too many adornments of gold, we take this opportunity to warn all bachelor friends and others to be careful even of the least imputation against the ladies of Cape Cod, lest it should result in a similar misfortune of being flogged. In the present instance, we understand that Mrs. Terry has the sympathy of the community in which she resides, and almost every one presents her with a dollar or less, not as a gift to the needy, but as a testimenial to make a fund which shall show their appreciation of Mrs. Terry's heroism.

M. BLONDIN AT NIAGARA FALLS.

HE CARRIES A MAN SAFELY ACROSS. From The Buffalo Courier, Aug. 18.
Probably the largest crowd that ever assembled at Mons. Blondin cross the Niagara River upon his rope, carrying a man upon his shoulders. Excursion trains were run upon all the roads leading to the Falls, and were run upon a rewided. The trains from this city-a every train was crowded. Inctrains from this city—a total of 49 cars—carried not less than 2,500 persons. The steamer Arrow took down two loads; in all about 1,200 persons. The excursion train from Rochester was composed of 20 cars, all full. The train from Lew-iston, 10 cars full; and the Great Western Railway brought in 35 conches; these also were as full as they could hold. The steamer Zimmerman, from Toronto

brought over 1,200 persons.

A very large number of persons from both eides of th river came down in the war carried was swell the numbers of those present. The Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways ran a special excursion train at half fare from Milwaukee to the Bridge, and the Micbigan Central Road put on an excursion train from Chicago to connect with the Great Western at Detroit. When we arrived upon the ground at about 4 o'clock, every available seat and lookout was secured, and both banks for some distance back were a mass of human beings, all eager to catch a glimpse of Moos. Biontin and the man he was to carry he had a Many doubted whether M. Blondin across on his back. Many doubted whether M. Blondia would attempt the feat, and others asserted that he could not find any one who would be willing to accom-

pany him.

About 41 o'clock M. Blondin entered the inclosure and proceeded to the end of the rope on the American side. His appearance was the signal for a general cheering, which was responded to from the other side of the river. He was dressed, as on former occasions, in silk tights, bare headed, and had on his feet rough dressed buckskin shees. In a few minutes after his dressed buck-kin shoes. In a few minutes after his arrival he ascended the rope with his balancing pole, and started to cross the river alone. Before leaving and started to cross the river alone. Before leaving he tied a pad of papers around his waist. After proceeding about 100 feet, he stopped, swung one foot and then the other, and then walking along 15 or 20 feet, stopped and stood upon his head—his head resting on the balancing pole, which lay across the roops, the ends supported upon the gay ropes. He then rang along the rope, stood upon his head, sat down, turned summersets backward and forward, and proceeded to the middle of the river, where there are no gays. He here laid down on the rope on his back at full length, stood on his head, laid his balance pole across the rope, and stood upon it with the other foot, his hands laving by his side.

He then passed along the rope to where the guys on

n passed along the rope to where the guys on He then passed along the rope to where the guys on the Canada side were tastened, and laid down his balacting pole. He now returned with his body suspended beneath the rope, running along with his hands and feet as an ape to the middle of the rope, between the guys. He here went through with all the feats attempted by tight-rope performers, such as hanging by one foot, then the other, by one hand, dropping his body down full length below the rope and whitling round, resting his breast upon his rope and with arms and legs extended as if in the act of swimming. He hung by both arms and then passed his body between his arms and the rope and in fact performed all feats ever accomplished by the most agile tight rope performers. He then returned to where his balanting pole was, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank. formers. He then returned to where his balancing pole was, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank, stopping several times to turn summersets, stand upon his head, upon one foot, and to lay down upon the rope. Upon his reaching the Canada shore he was received with tremendous cheers from the crowd, and the locomotives on the bridge and on both sides of the river translated with their whistles.

ceived with remendous cheers from the crown, and the locomotives on the bridge and on both sides of the river responded with their whistles.

Mr. Blondin occupied something over half an hour in crossing, most of the time being spent in his performances on the rope. He remained upon the Carada side to rest and refresh himself some fifteen or twenty minutes, and again appeared upon the rope. This time he had his Agent, Mr. Herry Colcord, a man weighing about 136 pounds, upon his back, and his balancing pole in his hands. He proceeded down the rope very slowly and cautiously, as if feeling every step, until he was about a hundred feet from the Carada side, when Mr. Colcord dismounted and stood upon the rope immediately behind M. Blondin. They here remained to rest probably three or four minutes, when Mr. Colcord again mounted, and M. Blondid proceeded, still walking very slowly and stopping occasionally to balance himself. They stopped five minutes in crossing, and each time Mr. Colcord dismounted, and again resumed his position. He had his arms around M. Blordin's neck and his leaves each on the balancing pole. He was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a straw hat. About 25 minutes were occupied in accomplishing the first half of the rope, and the balance in 20, making 42 minutes from batk to bank.

For rome seconds before the American share was reached the crowds gathered round the end of the rope reached the crowds gathered round the end of the rope

making 42 minutes from back to bank.

For some seconds before the American share was reached the crowds gathered round the end of the rope became very neisy, and a good deal of excitement probecame very neisy, and a good deal of excitement probecame very neisy, and a good deal of excitement provailed, and when he reached the staging on this side safely, the vast crowd shouled with the greatest en-

On reaching the landing M. Blondin was much | 500

finshed and appeared very much fatigued, while Mr. Colcord was pale, but did not betray any signs of few. It was about half past six o'clock when he reached this side, and the trains which had been detained and were ready, started immediately for their several destinations with probably five thousand persons.

The daring feat was most successfully accomplished, and we understand M. Blurdin will repeat it on Wednesday of next week.

As is generally the case in all such large gatherings pickpockets were present in full force.

A Mr. W. C. Gillespie of Chicago, and now at the American Hotel in this city, while entering the inclusive had his pecket picked of a very valuable gold watch and chair. His loss will be \$300. Another scatteman that we saw had his pecket-block containing \$50 taken from the Sreast-pocket of his coat. Another had a portmennaic containing \$50 or \$35 stokes. A lady also had her portmennaic taken containing a few dollars. No arrest had been made up to the time we left.

On the train which left this city at \$7p, m., some literated.

On the train which left this city at 3 p. m., some littie disturbance was caused by a loaferish looking fel-low insulting a lady, who sat in an adjoining seat. He persisted in his ungentlementy conduct, when the train persisted in his ungentlementy conduct, when the train was stopped, his money which he asked for refunded, and he was very properly summarily ejected from the

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE

From Our Own Correspondent.
BUENOS AVR.25, June 27, 1859.

The cold Winfer succeeding asit does, a very dry Summer, is unfavorable to the movement of troops. Accordingly, war must wait for the grass to grow. Meantime, troops are assembling at river points, Buence Ayres occupying San Nicolas, and the Confederation occupying Rossrio. At the latter place, the treeps have been practicing by fighting sham battles, showing how to defend the city from an attack. The best military talent is in use on both sides, and a battle of some importance—a surprise is not far distant.

During the insurrection in Uraguay, in 1858, after the defeat which crushed it out, a large number of persons involved in it took refuge in the Con-federation. Many of these were military men and tock places in Urquiza's army. They were un-willing to aid against Buenos Ayres, and proposed to come over. Accordingly, Capt. Murative who lately took the ammunition and arms designed for Urquiza out of the Lord Derby, was sent with the steamer Buenos Ayres to meet and convey these to the city. The project was a perfect success, and there were brought one General, Don Venancia Fiores, and all his family, three colonels, five captains four lieutenants, and eighteen soldiers. To-

In the midst of the strifes and excitements of war, the Government is aiming at improvements. The English bark Teazer has just arrived, bringing for the railroad now in operation here two new and large locomotives, and other conveniences for active work. And a project has just received legislative approbation for constructing another railroad from this city. It is to extend to San Fernando, about twenty miles, and Government guarantee annual dividends of seven per cent, with many perquisites, by which the dividends will most likely be

Brazil is preparing to send seven war-steamers into the River Plate, for what purpose does not appear. They have possessions bordering on the river. It may be to prevent a Brazilian war, rather than to carry one on.

## VENEZUELA.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CARACAS, July 31, 1859. CARACAS, July 31, 1859.

I avail myself of the departure of the bark Thomas Dallett, from Puerto Cabello, to morrow, for your port, to give you an account of the most important events transpired since my last, in this distracted and ruined country, that cannot be saved from a complete dissolution unless some foreign power undertakes to set it areals. Previous to the departure of Gen. Pacz for New-

York, Gen. Castro appointed a Cabinet of the most prominent men in the Liberal party, which naturally alarmed the former and induced him to leave the coun-try. The new administration is certainly composed of

try. The new acministration is certainly composed of very honorable persons, and was welcomed by the honest people of the Republic, as it was expected that the insurgents, who all belong to the same party, would be establed with this true uppresent by downthesis arms, thus retoring the eccuntry to peace.

The Liberal Cabinet, or, in fact, the President, immediately granted a general amnesty, appointing at the same time, emissaries of peace to treat with the revolutionists, that have received them with seorn and contempt, certain as they are of their final success, while others, after recruiting men, horses and cattle, under the authority of the Government, without even mentioning the object of their mission, joined the rebels preclaiming, also federation which is their ensign, though the principal end of the revolution is to overthrow Castro, who betrayed the Liberal party in March, 1858, and now again betrayed the party he joined at that time.

joined at that time.

According to the new constitution, the people elect directly the President, who, notwithstanding, has the whole militis in the country at his command, and through the officers appointed by him chooses himself or his successor without regard to the popular vote, thus callifying the will of the people, that can only suc-ceed by recourse to arms, which is the sole cause to keep up the revolution. Were they cersain to have a free use of their electoral rights, undoubtedly pe-could be restored; but the ambitious desire of an pointment is of more influence in the mind of the actual President protempore than the tranquility and prosperity of his coun ry.
Yesterday it was rumored that the President was

about to appoint a new Cabinet. Up to this hot nothing certain is known, and it is not likely that Cast will change his Administration; as in the oligarch perty to one is willing to serve under him. Threat-ened by such powerful revolution, in the same political section, he could not find men more satisfactory to the section, he could not find men more satisfactory to the insurgents than the present incumbents. Quite on the contrary, it is hourly expected that the Government, joining the insurgents, will proclaim the federation; and if not, the city will, and compel Castro to resign. A Provisional Government is already formed, with General Falcon at the head of the Executive Power. In consequence of the alarmed and menacing state of the city, the Government have called out all the militis and ordered the stores to be closed, but fearing that when once armed they would turn against the Administration, General Castro deemed it prodent to allow them to return to their homes, though large groups are longing in every public square, and it is almost certain that in my next I will have to report the overthrow of Castro and many sanguinary deeds.

are lounging in every public square, and it is almost certain that in my next I will have to report the over-throw of Castro and many sanguinary deeds.

Ger. Falcon, on the 24th, disembarked a few miles below Puerto Cabello, with some three hundred men and a thousand muskots. He immediately joined the faction of Gen. Guerara, and with some reenforcements from Valencia, commanded by Leiziaga, a sugar planter, expects to take poscession of the port, when is well barricaded, and the two main streets, protected with six pieces of artillery, but with no one to manage them properly. The Dominican Morin, who, as I informed you in my previous correspondence, assassinated and robbed several peaceable citizens, has left the ranks of Gen. Guerara, and fled to parts unknown, with about \$2,000 and some very valuable jeweiry that he took from his victims.

Passports are again necessary to travel in the country (notwithstanding the late Constitution abolished said requisite), and those without this document are considered conspirators, and dealt with as such.

All the foreign Consula residing at Cuidad Bolivar have addressed a note to the Government, under their respective scale, stating that the object of the present revolution is murder and plunder, and requesting the Government to project their lives and interests with a man-of-war; but as the only two vessels, with one gun each, that the Government bas, are now protecting Puerto Cabello, they will have to look out for themselves, though there is no immediate danger in that part of the country, now that General Gerardo Monagas is dead.

Not wishing to make shis too long, I shall now make the following resounds.

Not wishing to make this too long, I shall now make

Not wishing to make shift too long, I shall now make the following resume. Every town in the Republic, with the exception of Core and Maracatho, is in a complete state of revolu-tion of the revolution, that meets with more atherents every day, well provided with money and a munition; thus the consequence must be, the federation of the republic and fail of Castro.

In this case Castro will turn conspirator and again ion the Page party, to keep the country in an aver-

In this case Castro will turn conspirator and again join the Paca party, to keep the country in an ever-lasting state of revolution. As it is at present all prospects of recovery are hopeless, and we may, at once, declare that Venezuela, like Mexico, will never sajoy the benefits of peace, not be regarded as a nation of civilized people. Boilwar's dying words, "Linion, union, o is an angular of devorara" (Luion, union, are realized.

The railroad between Caracas and Petara, contracted by a New York Company, is progressing rapidly and

by a New York Company, is progressing rapidly and will, undoubtedly, pay handsomely. The distance is only rine miles, and as the turriphe is a straigh line and as level as a floor, it is only necessary to left the rails, which have been imported from England. Four hundred and first thousand collars is the capital stock of the Company, the Government having subscribed to 500 aboves.

# TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Great Strike in London. AN ATTEMPT TO POISON GARIBALDI.

French Garrisons in Central Italy,

SARDINIA'S ELTIMATEM AT ZURICH.

The Royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at I o'clock p. m., on the 60h inst., swrived here yesterday morning. The news is

interesting, but not very important.

The stemmships Arago and Weser, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th instant, within an hour or so of each other. The Vigo reached Queenstown about midnight on the 34, and Liverpool about 24 hours later.

The screw-steamship Elbs was advertised to leave Liverpool for Boston and New-York or the 13th inst. The steamer Jason has been eplisted into the Galway line, and leaves Galway for St. John, N. F., on the 20th inst.

It was announced that the Conference at Zurick would be spened on Monday, Aug. 8.

A bill bas passed through Committee in the House of Commons which cetablishes a reserve force of 30,000 men for the Navy, in the same way that the militia serves as a reserve for the Army. The volusteers are to be reserved for a period of five years. Parliament was expected to rise about the 13th inst.

The threatened strike in the building trade in Lon den was becoming more serious. A great meeting of operatives had been held in Hyde I ark, and a determination evinced to abide by the "nire-hour" move-ment. The employers had also held a meeting, and determined to resist it.

La Patrie, in a letter from Turin (1st of August), mentions an attempt to get rid of Garibaldi by poison. He is laid up at Breecia, under care of Dr. Bassial. Transpiration has been suppressed by some unknown

agency.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of interest. to 34 per cent. Orders for the disarmament of all vossels and disbanding of marines have been given. The statement is reiterated that Piedmont refuses enter the Italian Confederation with Austria.

The eteamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on August 6, at noon.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

It is announced that the Conference at Zurich would be opened on Monday, the 8th of August.

Count Colloredo, the representative of Austria at the Conference, passed through Dresden on the 4th, on route from Vienna, for Zurich.

M. Desambrois had reached Zurich on behalf of Sardinia, after having visited Paris and been well received by the Emperor.

Sardinia, after having visited Paris and been well received by the Emperor.

M. de Bourquency had quitted Paris for Zurich, to attend the Conference on behalf of France.

"The autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria," says the Nord, "which Prince Richard de Metternich brings to the Emperor of the Franch, is the reply to one written by the latter, and sent by the Marquis de Banneville. These are the only letters the two sovereigns have exchanged since the conclusion of peace. M. de Banneville is to go from Vienna to Zurich, where he will assist Baron de Bourquency at the Conference."

Conference."
The Turin correspondent of The Landon News,

writing Aug. 1, says:

"I have it from good authority that the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, the Commondatore Desambrots, has received these two special instructions for the Conferences at Zurich: to refer to a European Congress the greater part of the points in dispute: to oppose any project of confeceration, if the present conditions of Italy are not substantially modified. We here are especially grateful to Lord John Russell for the wise reserve with which he contemplates the possibility of England's taking part in the Congress relative to the amairs of italy. For the real pacification of Italy nothing less than these four conditions will suffice: I. An Austrian Archduke in Venice with Italian troops alone; to which may be proposed either the neutrality of Venetia, or the dismantlement of Mantus and Perchiera. 2. Tuscany and Modena to be given (subject to the will of the Tuscans) to the Duches of Parus, and the Duchy of Parus itself to Pledmont. writing Aug. I, says: Perchiera. 2. Tuscany and Modena to be given (subject to the will of the Tuscans) to the Duchose of Parus, and the Duchy of Parus itself to Piedmont.

3. The complete secularization of the Postidoal States. 4. The principle of intervention to be abolished. If England cannot obtain these or similar concessions, then Italians would rather she should aborate the principle of the p ished. If England cannot obtain these or similar con-cessions, then Italians would rather she should ab-stain from the Congress, and suspend her sauction. Thus the thraidom and ruis of Italy will not form part of European law. In the meantime, the Peninsula, neither hving nor yet dead, will continue by her grievous agitation to disturb the repose and embitter the satisfaction of prosperous, free, and powerful ma-tions."

# FRANCE.

EUROPE LOOKED AT FROM PARIS. From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Aug. 4, 1859. In my last week's haste to speak of the untimely end of the late lamented little Hippopotamus [ which should have entitled the second post-dilavian Continental European Hippopotamus, and so not overlooked the one born in the Zoological Gardens at London ]. I cut short the political part of my letter before mentioning the important official accouncement published last Thursday, that the French army and navy were to be put on a peace footing. It has caused a great deal of talk, none of which is, to my seeming, more sensible than Didsbury's. Didsbury says that the difference between French war footing and peace footing is only the difference of drawing on or drawing off stout boot. The boot can be drawn on again, and give a violent kick at the shortest notice. The late Italian expedition is quoted by D., in proof. We had official assurance that there were no preparations for war going on one day, and the next day French foot and horse were in warlike march for Italy.

Still the announcement is strictly true. Between
now and the end of August about 150,000 soldiers
will be sent home on long furloughs, and the number of men under arms will not be greater than it was before the war broke out. There is no fear, an immediate war then; nor has there been since \$ was before the war broke out. There is no fear of as immediate war then; nor has there been since the Villafranca peace. By a new Imperial decision the Army of Observation on the Eastern frontier has been dissolved, "though the camp at Chalons and "Helfaut remain as they were, and nothing will be "changed for the present in the other active divisions that made up the said army." I quote she qualification from the official journal. It is difficult with such light to see the distinction between "dissolution" and organised existence. But this is dissolution" and organised existence. But this is only one instance of the diction so much in favor with statesmen and d plomats, and not at all pecu.

liar to Louis Napoleon's style.

Within the past week I have read, for my sins in the public prints, a number of Prussian, Ametrian and English diplomatic notes, marked "confidential," and "very confidential," by their author at the time of datiog them a few weeks ago. Their theory fidential, "correspondence that yets directly at the time of dating them a few weeks ago. Their "confidential" correspondence that gets directly into print, is like their "forty years of European peace," that has been interrupted by three or four wars and two great revolutions; their "balance of power," that is forever kicking the beam unless steadied by the weight of a Gallic sword; and their faith of treaties," which no one believes in. Speaking of diplomats, they are here now in abandance, from the Duchtes, representing their rights, a d seeking encouragement to act for themselves, and from Sardinia and Austria, conferring with Walcwski and his master on the preliminaries.

with Walewski and his master on the preliminaries of the Zurich Conference. The object of these last-named parties is to discuss, in advance, what they will decide upon there, so that before the European public they may go through their formalities of debating and signing the treaty with harmonious speed. Said object is not the easilest of attair ment. Setting aside the general Italian once there are not progress knotty points. Subsection there are not progress that the said the second control of the said the s tion, there are numerous knotty points, final and other, to be arranged between the three belligorous. No one knows when the Under